NEW YORK HERALD. JAMES CORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR AND EDITOR.

OFFICE N. W. CORNER OF HASSAU AND PULTOR STS

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING. BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway-Romeo and Juliet WIBLOW GARDEN, Broadway-SCHOOLMARTER-KATEY-BOWERT THEATRE, BOWERT-HERNE THE HUNTER, OR

BURTON'S THEATER, Chambers street-FAMILY TIES-LAURA KERNE'S VARIETIES, Broadway-Sun Stooms WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway-Duke Humphery's

WOOD'S MINSTRELS, 446 Broadway-Brutorian Pun-BOURLEY'S BURLESQUE OPERA HOUSE, 800 Broad-

ASABEMY HALL, 663 Broadway -PANORAMIC FIO

New York, Wednesday, February 6, 1856.

Malle for Europe.

The York Eurald—Spirion For Europe.

The Cunard mail steamship Africa, Capt. Shannon, will see this port this morning, at ten o'clock, for Liver-

poel. The Suropean mails will close in this city at half-past wht e'clock this morning.

The Rimans (printed in English and French) will be

bed at eight o'clock in the morning. Single copies, the New York Herald will be received at the following

Neither of the steamers due from Europe had been signalized from Sandy Hook up to a late hour

In the United States Senate vesterday Mr. Welher introduced a bill authorizing the coinage, at San Brancisco, of gold "unions," of the value of one ndred dollars, and "half unions," of the value of afty dollars. Mr. Foot delivered his speech on the Central American question. He will be succeeded by Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts. The House was occupied in the election of officers. Mr. Glosbrenner was chosen sergeant-at-arms, Nathan Darling doorkeeper, and Robert Morris postmaster. Peuding a resolution declaring O. Follett, of Columbus, Objo printer, the House adjourned.

Both branches of the Legislature are busily at work, but we find nothing in yesterday's proceedings

of general importance.

The Governor of Georgia sent a special messagewe give it in full in to-day's HERALD-to the Legislature, on the 28th ult., transmitting the resolutions passed by the General Assembly of Vermont, in re-lation to Kansas. The Governor gives the Northern abolitionists quite an overhauling; and after justifying the acts of the "border ruffians" and endorsing the principle of squatter sovereignty, he settles down upon his reserved rights, the fire eating reso lutions of 1850, and tells the Legislature they must prepare for the worst, and place the State in the est attitude for self-preservation. The proceedings in the two houses, when the Vermont resolutions came up for action, were rather rich. Some of the members wanted to send them back, accompanied with a leaden bullet, a charge of gunpowder and a coil of rope; others desired that the Governor be requested to transmit them to the "deep, dark and fetid sink of social and pelitical iniquity from which they emanated," with the inscription that "Georgia heeds not the ravings of hell-born fanati-' Another resolution was offered in the Senate, recommending the President to employ a gang of laborers to dig a ditch around the Green Mountain State, and float the thing into the Atlantic. Georgia

The Massachusetts American State Council met at Boston yesterday. Delegates to the Philadelphia National Council and Nominating Convention were chosen. The State Council declined to instruct the delegates as to the course they should pursue, but re-affirmed the Springfield platform, which ignores the twelfth section

The New Hampshire American State Convention met at Concord yesterday. Gov. Metcalf was re-nominated by acclamation. The convention was d by about five thousand persons.

The Almshouse Governors met yesterday, and had several important matters before them for consideration. It appears there are now 6,616 persons in the institutions under the charge of the Board, being an increase of 70 over the report of last week, and an increase of more than 1,600 since the last November report. Of these, 1,604 are in the Almshouse proper. There are 338 patients in the Penitentiary Hospital, of whom 232-over two-thirds-are from she workhouse, and only 33 from the Almshouse. This either shows a very poor state of health among the inmates of the workhouse, or a great amount of roguery, which is more likely, as they can thereby escape hard work and secure comfortable ledgings in the hospital. Simeon Draper the President of the Board, stirred up the delinquent committees by calling over a list of the subjects before them, and compelling some action, or else discharging them at once. This is an excellent plan, and should be adopted in all our civic legislative bodies. It is well known that committees are generally very neglectful of their business, and the reference of a matter to them, unless there is some buncombe to be made

is tantamount to its rejection. Elsewhere we publish interesting letters from Dr. Kane and Mr. C. R. Weld, of the British Royal Geographical Society, relative to the Arctic explorations of the former. Mr. Weld, who prematurely expressed an opinion underrating the importance of those explorations, has recently, before a crowded audience, at a meeting of the society, acknowledged his high appreciation of the Doctor's achievements. Such frankness is as creditable to the heart and head of Mr. Weld, as it is gratifying to the intrepid ex-

plorer and his countrymen. Hon. T. H. Benton has addressed a letter to Com. Stewart relative to the proceedings of the late Naval Retiring Board. He thinks that the act under which the Board was held was a bad act, passed in a bad way, and made worse in its execution. Want of space this morning compels us to defer its pul-

We have Havana dates to the 1st inst. There is no political news. Nothing is said of the rumored recall of the Captain General. The sugar market

The persons recently examined at Cincinnati, on the charge of having attempted to violate the neu-

trality laws, have been discharged from arrest. The cotton market continued firm, yesterday, and the sales reached about 3,500 bales. Quotations varied a little, but ranged from 9 jc. a 10c. for middling uplands, and 10 c. a 10 c. for middling New Orleans; closing chiefly at the outside figures for lots in hand. A part of the sales were made in transitu. Flour was heavy for the common grades, and 64c. a 12c. per barrel lower. Wheat was quiet and transactions limited, without quotable change in prices. Corn was without change of moment. Pork was heavy, and sales made at lower rates. Sugar was quiet, while a moderate business was done in coffee. A moderate business was done in freights to Liverpool in cotton, flour and provisions; while 400 bales of cotton were engaged to Havre at ic. per lb.

WAXING WARMER-The agitation in this State between the American organs supporting Millard Fillmore and those advocating as their first and last choice for the White House, "Live Oak George Law." Fire away. Three is said there is but one step between democracy weeks yet to go upon.

Important Pr. ,m Mexico-Another Revelu -The Regeneration of the Mexicans.
The neves from Mexico, couling from any

other port of the world would be regarded as of the highest importance. The government of Comonfort, which is the third in the last three or four months, is in process of rapid decay. A revolution is in the full tide of success. We lay before our readers the programme of the incoming chief, Senor Haro y Tamirez, who proclaims the basis of an imperial government. This, of course, is an emanation from the church. It presents a most remarkable feature, even in Mexican politics. For once we regard the announcement as honestit looks to the consolidation of the government-to bringing in the political power and making it subservient to the ecclesiastical. It is of course not very important in fact who rules in Mexico for the coming four months, or what may be the form of the government. It is certain that in any event they will be subject to convulsions and to periodical spasms. Meanwhile, as a more lasting movement, looking to the permanent regeneration of Mexico, we regard the effort, mentioned in the papers, to turn the current of German and European emigration from this country to our convulsed neighbor with extreme favor.

It is obvious to all that either the church or the people must rule. The cherry cannot be divided. Comonfort has utterly failed to effect a compromise. It is not a work for compromise-it is a war of extermination. Something. then, beside programmes and revolutions-the surging and seething of the popular billows -is necessary to effect permanent reforms. The error is in the constitution of the Mexican mind, and it must be removed, if at all, either by a powerful invading force, capable of putting all parties into subjection, or by the slower infusions of emigration and consequent mixture of blood.

As a practical step towards the regeneration of Mexico, we regard the plan of Mr. Riotte and Gen. Vidaurri, by which it is proposed to secure to the border State of New Leon great numbers of German emigrants, as of far greater importance in the present and future than the revolution headed by Haro and the hierarchy. The latter are like drunken rows in certain places of our city, which enjoy a kind of government of their own, and have about them all sorts of people except the police-the former movement, in character, has ever exerted upon the race the most decided influence.

One of the chief sources of our independence and our ability is to be found in the steady movement of emigrants to us from Eagland and the continent of Europe. So important was this feature of our economy regarded by the patriots of 1776, that they made it the subject of solemn declaration in their act of abjuration from the British crown. It is enough to vindicate the policy of this national avowal to refer to the condition of the colonies at the time, and to our countless acres of the finest soil in the world which invited cultivation. Besides, the republic itself had its origin far more in humanity, in its broadest, most liberal and philanthropic sense, than as the specialty of a particular class of men. It owes its existence as well as its origin to nearly all the nations of Europe; it was, therefore, fitting that it should be held out to the world as an asylum of the oppressed and the land of the free. The inducements. then, offered to emigrants to settle here and become members of our political family, constitute an organic basis of our government, and the policy which underlies this action has been consecrated by the noblest achievements ever effected by man.

It ought therefore to be a subject of rejoicing

if our Mexican neighbors have determined to overbid the United States in this matter of emigration-to offer greater inducements to the crowded populations of Germany to settle and cultivate the vast tracts of unproductive lands in the States of Mexico. It is alleged that Gen. Vidaurri, the Governor of New Leon and Coabuila, has granted for their occupancy and use more than two millions of acres of fine lands, and has guaranteed to the incomers all the rights of citizenship, with certain exemptions from taxation and military service, for a specific period. This liberal grant, it is said, has been made to Mr. Riotta, a man of distinction in his country, who was obliged to leave it in consequence of the unfortunate efforts at revolution in 1848. Mr. Riotte is the trustee, or rather a kind of diplomatic functionary, self constituted, but devoted to the interests of his countrymen. In presenting himself thus to Gen. Vidaurri, he assumes to speak not only for a large class of his countrymen residing in Texas, but also for the people of Germany; and he avows that the growing hostility of the federal Union to foreigners, their proscription politically, their slaughter at Cincinnati and Louisville, indicate too clearly that the Congress of the United States will soon close up the avenues to citizenship; and in any event public opinion will render the residence here of his countrymen both unsafe and uncomfortable.

Upon this subject we have little to say. It is unquestionably an exaggerated picture, drawn with a view of consulting Mexican prejudices and German antipathies. The truth will work its own way to light. Isolated instances of outrage and wrong cannot be made to cover the infinite advantages which our country continues to present to foreign emigration. German witnesses are stationed all through the Union; they will testify, and their statements will be credited.

But this is matter of little consequence. We have arrived at that point where we can get along without foreigners. It would be unjust to exclude them-it would be unjust to prescribe them-to make them feel that they are aliens when they can point to so many guarantees that they should be regarded as cities and equals before the law. But while this is so, we occupy independent grounds, and hence rejoice in the movement that looks to their settlement in the neighbor-

ing republic of Mexico.

It has been long evident that from the very nature of the Mexican mind and the structure of its society, stability in government there is impossible. The evidence of this truth is too palpable to admit denial; the causes of such a condition of things it is more difficult to discover. Government, from the very name it bears, of whatever form, must be absolute. The republican forms are the severest of all the rules of civil life. This is so; because it is wholly a work of law-because there is no volition to take the place of stated enactments. Hence it can no longer be enforced, there is an end of government, power reverting to the people individually.

The difficulty in Mexico may be found precisely at this point. The hierarchy of the church has never ceased to claim certain jurisdiction in secular matters. I has exercised a positive force in the State. It has divided authority with the government. It has gone far enough always utterly to prevent the concentration of the civil authority in the political department of the government. Gen. Comontort saw this, and abolished the secular jurisdiction of the church; but it is probable that he will find it impossible to maintain a government on such a basis, as it is certain that none can be maintained on any other.

Now, with special reference to this condition of affairs, we look to the infusion of German liberalism into Mexico with extreme favor. If the world had been raked over for exact opposites of the Mexican people, it is certain that none could have been found to answer that designation like the Germans. They are not only free thinkers, but the freest talkers and writers in the world. They come nearer than any other to the proscription of all religious forms-they are the most unmitigated democrats. They are without peculiar national prejudices, and intermarry wherever they go. In fact, they are the very leaven to leaven the great lump of Mexican prejudices and ignorance, and to sow the seeds of freedom in the very vineyards of the church. Besides, they are patient, laborious and economicaljust what the Mexicans are not. They are learned, thoughtful, and, to a certain extent, philosophical-the Mexicans are neither. They are fond of education, and have wonderful faculties for acquiring knowledge; they find a home wherever they are, and enter at once into all the relations of life, as if they constituted a part of the oldest society. These are qualities wholly unknown in Mexico. It is manifest if the great current of emigration from the north of Europe can be turned into Mexico it will soon effect those radical changes in society there which are necessary to a ture stability in the government. It is rolly to expect order where the chief authority is divided between two jealous and rival interests-the State and the church. The latter, in Mexico, possesses more power than the former; and this is the true secret of Santa Anna's popularity and strength-he assumed only to exercise those rights in the government which the hierarchy did not claim. General Alvarez undertook to limit the church to ecclesiastical matters, and he succeeded in overthrowing Santa Anna on that basis. He drove out the chieftain, but he left the power that sustained him to revive another revolution,

and in turn to triumph perhaps over himself and his friends. In this state of things, and as a politicophilanthropic movement, we regard the promised infusion of liberalism from Germany into Mexico as a perfect godsend. Its extent we know nothing of, but if it is at all successful in turning the tide of emigration from this country, it will require but a few years to regenerate that country; and it is difficult to see how else it is to be done. We can spare, for any such object, many of our own people. It our abolitionists would like to make a sacrifice of one or two generations, they have now a chance. That they are enemies of this country will recommend them. But the misfortune is, that they would add nothing to the liberality of the Mexicans, little to their intelligence, and render their stability utterly hopeless. We are in fact better able to defend ourselves against traitors than our neighbors.

CENTRAL PARK .- At length we have the satisfaction of announcing the confirmation of the report of the Commissioners on the Central Park. For some weeks the matter has been rious small obstacles; even now there are parties who have little to do, and who are men of such strong faith that they contest the decision still. But we believe there is no doubt these murmurs and discontents will end where they began; and their authors will come at last to admit that, though their plan was not followed. the Park itself is no such bad thing.

The only regret New Yorkers will feel in seeing the question set at rest, is that it was not done twenty years ago. A quarter of a century ago, a Park might have been laid out above Fourteenth street at a far less cost than we shall pay for the Central Park; and had it been done. New York would have now been by far the most beautiful, and perhaps the healthiest, city in America. Better late than never, however. Let us be thankful for the Central Park, tardy as it has been in coming If the Commissioners lose no time now, in completing the surveys and ornamental world which are in contemplation, our wives and children may have a decent place to walk about in, and workmen a wholesome spot where they may breath the fresh air, before the end of the year eighteen hundred and fifty-seven.

THE MESSAGE OF THE GOVERNOR OF GEORGIA, which we publish elsewhere, will, we trust, do the Vermonters, to whom it is addressed, some little good. Governor Johnson is a man whose personal standing gives importance to whatever he says; and his position as Governor of the Empire State of the South enhances that importance in a very marked degree. Vermont has bitherto felt herself at liberty to meddle in her neighbors' affairs without stint: relying, no doubt, on her insignificance to shield her from punishment. Georgia, i seeras, has not allowed the diminutive size of her assailant to stay her arm; the Vermonters are chastised into notoriety.

There is one thing clear, as well from this message of Governor Johnson's as from the speech of Governor Wise at the late banque at Richmond-whatever the North intend, the South is ready to meet them. Be it disunion, or be it war-be it trade and friendly int. course, or be it absolute hostilities, across ort of Chinese wall-the South is prepared. and will not be taken by surprise. Let the Northern abolitionists beware how they count on the inertia of their antagonists

CHILD'S PLAY .- Our Assembly the other day passed a vote of censure-18 to 46 -upon Governor Clark, for certain language in his mesrage, to the effect that magistrates and judges had in some cases conspired to defeat our Maine Liquor law. This is child's play. Why not pass a resolution repealing the act: We believe they have the power in the Assembly, as far as they are concerned. Why not, then, make an effort to wipe this mockery of a law and snareby; when the law ceases to bind and from the statutes of the State? Why not?

A NEW CHARTER PROPOSED FOR OUR CITY-THE WAY IT WAS SECRETLY CONCOCTED BY THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN -A delegation of the Board of Aldermen left this city yesterday for Albany, to urge upon the Legislature the adoption of a new charter for the re-organization of our municipal government. A copy of this important document will be found in another part of this morning's HERALD; and as the movement up to the present time has been icvolved in secresy, we will, for the benefit of the uninitiated and the unsuspecting public. give a brief sketch of the circumstances and racts connected with the affair.

About a month ago it was resolved privately among a majority of the members of the Board of Aldermen, to hold an informal meeting for the purpose of drawing up a new city charter. The meeting took place; and as it was desirable, for certain reasons, that the proceedings should be withheld from the public, no reporters were admitted, and an obligation of sccresp was imposed upon the members. No oath, it is frue, was taken, but all agreed that the action of the Board should be kept as private as possible. Three of these meetings were held, the last of which took place on Saturday, the 2d inst, and at this the copy of the proposed charter was adopted. We should state that but one outsider-an ex-Aldermanwas admitted to this self-constituted Charter Convention, and he was selected as the caucus agent who was to procure its passage through the Legislature.

The democratic members who co-operated with the whigs and others in the movement. under the impression that it would invest the Mayor with the needful executive authority. have now, it appears, withdrawn from it altogether, and refuse to take any part in securing its adoption by the Legislature. They say that they were seduced into it by the representation that it sustained his recommen dations in regard to the appointment of an Executive Council for the administration of the city government. This deception-if it was really such-was, it is urged in their defence, the more easily practised, as upon a cursory perusal of the document it bore the appearance of having been drawn up for that purpose. In a matter of so much importance, however, this is but a poor excuse for the improper or careless performance of their official duties.

The charter it is proposed to substitute for that under which our present city government is organized possesses many objectionable features, and will, if passed, be productive of more evils and create more abuses in the administration of our municipal affairs than those under which we at present labor. In proof of this, it is only necessary to direct attention to a few of the thirty-five sections of which it is composed. The first section, it will be perceived, invests the Board of Aldermen, when acting as Supervisors, with the power to assess and collect all taxes necessary for the payment of the expenses of the city government. The effect of this will be to render the presence of the Mayor and Recorder-who are, under the present charter, members of the Board-a complete nullity. They have also, as may be seen from section 5, conferred upon themselves the power of extending the time for the canvass of votes, which is now limited to twenty days, and put into the hands of unprincipled politicians, who may hereafter be elected to fill their places, the means of excluding a successful candidate of an opposite party from office for any length of time that may suit their pur-

Section 12 provides for the creation of an Executive Council, consisting of a Comptroller a Corporation Counsel, a Chief of Police, an Engineer of the Croton Aqueduct, a Street Commissioner, a City Inspector, and a Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies. This is called an Executive Council; but it appears from a er reading, that they are the Mayor in "supervising" the executive duties of the city, and which duties, we are further told, "shall be clearly defined by ordinance of the Common Council." So that after all, this Executive Council has really no power at all, and will, to all intents and purposes, be the mere creature of the Boards of Aldermen and Councilmen. Even the appointing power which is given to the Mayor is rendered utterly void, by compelling him, in the event of the rejection of his nominations, to nominate within ten days after such rejection "other and different persons." This section is not to g into effect until the expiration of the period for which the present incumbents were elected -providing, of course, that the charter passes our Legislature.

But the most objectionable section is the seventeenth, which gives the Common Council almost unlimited control over all the appointed officers of the municipal government. It says that they shall have power to create such departments and offices as they may deem necessary, and to appoint all officer with the exception of such as are elected by the people, consisting of the Mayor and the members of the Common and Executive Councils. The effect of this will be to place the pclice force-not to speak of the officials of the different bureaus-under the control of the Aldermen and their Assistants, and to convert the whole police department into a great political machine. We have frequently pointed out the abuses which must result from such a condition of things, and earnestly hope the Legislature will, if they should deem this charter worthy of their serious consideration. expunge this section.

The last section-which provides that the charter shall go into effect on the 1st of July next-invests the present members of the Common Council with the authority and powers conferred on that body. This, of itself, is sufficient to taint the whole proceedings of the secret and self-constituted Charter Convention with suspicion, and gives it the appearance of a political movement. If it was intended to benefit the city, why seek to throw around it such a vell of secresy? Let the people know what you are doing, Messleurs Aldermen, if you are not ashamed of your acts. We want a reform in our city government, but will be satisfied with a return to the old charter of 1830.

A BACK-HANDED BLOW AT LIVE OAK GEORGE -Our old silver gray whig contemporaries of the Commerceial Advertiser say in reference to the shackling ferry boats employed between the Battery and Staten Island: -

We share in an opinion we have frequently heard expressed within there few days, that Mr. George Law would do himself credit, and his staten Island friends and interests good service, if he would take a little more of the management of that ferry into his own hands, fas we believe he can do, if he chooses. A gentleman avovedly aspiring to so high a position as he is, should not! permit a public institution which he is believed to have the shilly to sontrol, to dwindle so nearly to a public nut-

sance as that ferry has done, without some affort to re-cover it from the dilapidated condition, and to convince his fellow citizens, that however much he loves to asquire wealth, he also desirento make a liberal return out of that

That's cool. And the worst of it is, we hardly know how to get over it, except after this fashion-that the Advertiser, being a Fillmore organ, is, of course, ready, upon any provocation, to pitch into "Live Oak George." Will there be peace?

RESURBECTION OF THE PROHIBITORY LAW.-There is a public functionary in New York named Judge Capron, and he has just charged a Grand Jury. Where this Judge has spent the last six months of his life-whether he has been plunged into a Rip Van Winkle sleep. out of which he was suddenly awakened to astonish the Grand Jurors in the Court of General Sessions; whether he has resided in the Sandwich Islands or Japan, and returned home by mail the'day before this charge, or whether he is professionally a wag and would have his joke out of the Grand Jury, we are wholly unable to say. But one thing is certain: the audience of the Court of General Sessions, in all its experience, never found it harder to preserve its gravity than when this Judge Capron took in hand on Monday to lay before the jury his notions of the Prohibitory law. We have all of us a very clear remembrance of this curious statute. Most of us recollect how it was said by the country folk to be a cure-all, and passed and signed in due form; and how, the very day it was to go into effect, judges and juries and authorities and police all agreed that it did not apply to large cities, and it was thereupon thoroughly nullified and cheerfully buried by the people of New York. We think of it as we do of the United States Bank, and the bill for the admission of Texas, and the Protective tariffs. and the diabolical treason of Col. Burr.

Well, this Judge Capron, no later than Monday, actually rises in court and says to his jury: Gentlemen, this Prohibitory statute is the law of the land, and I want you to enforce it. Such and such are its provisions; you must do so and so if complaints are laid before you, for I suspect the law is occasionally violated. You may have heard some people say that the law is unconstitutional and void; this is idle talk. You must find bills against the rumsellers. Changing briskly from this to the pathetic, he bursts forth-we give his words werbation :- "Is there no balm in Gilead ? Is there no physician there?" We are left in doubt as to whether the Gileadites are really in want of physic and proper medical attendance; for the Judge, turning from them ab ruptly and sadly, appeals "kindly and most respectfully" to the jury, and implores them to have the Prohibitory law executed in the city as it is in the green hills and fruitful valleys. All that is required of them to accomplish this end is to turn informers and present a few leading offenders. Judge Capron is careful to let them know that they need not hear evidence on the point; their own observation suffices.

We notice that the Hon. James Harper, ex Mayor, is foreman of the jury. Fancy his informing, of his own observation, against the Astor House, the Irving, the Metropolitan, the New York hotels! Fancy a man in Judge Capron's position talking such bosh as this at the present day!

A DIFFERENCE AMONG THE DOCTORS .- Wm. Lloyd Garrison, (white man,) insists that the federal constitution shall be trampled in the dust, because it sustains and cherishes the institution of slavery-Fred Douglass, (black man,) demands that slavery be abolished, because it exists in violation of the principles of the constitution. Garrison should keep his colored brother posted up.

THE LATEST NEWS.

BY MAGNETIC AND PRINTING TELEGRAPHS

REMOVALS AND APPOINTMENTS BY THE CANAL BOARD.

ALBANY, Feb. 5, 1856.
The Canal Board have removed W. B. Taylor, resident Engineer; Ogden Edwards, do.; W. H. H. Gee, do.; Orville W. Storey, do.; Chas. H. Beach, First Assistant Engineer; Calvin Newcomb, do., and appointed the following n their places:-Ransom L. Colborn, Resident Engineer; Winslow L. Kidder, do.; Thomas H. Bates, do.; Ensign Bennett, do.; Hugh M. Severance, do.; Julian A. Watkins, First Assistant Engineer; Byron M. Hawks, do.

News from Havana.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 4, 1856. The steamship Cahawba has arrived at this port, with Havana dates to the 1st instant, but the news is wholly unimportant.

The westher was unfavorable, and the sugar market

The Democrats of Philadelphia and Mr. Bu PHILADELPHIA, February 5, 1856.

A City Democratic Convention, to which delegates were elected last night, met to-day to choose delegates to the State Convention.

Resolutions were introduced declaring Mr. Buchana the choice of the Convention, and instructing the dele gates to vote in his favor for the Presidency. Refered to the Committee on Resolutions, with dire

tions to report them to-morrow.

The vote in favor of Mr. Buchanan was nearly unani-

New Hampshire American State Convention CONCORD, N. H., Feb. 5, 1856. The New Hampshire American State Convention today was attended by about 5,000 celegates.

Governor Metcalf was renominated by acclamation, and Greenleaf Cummings, of Lisbon, was chosen for

and Greeneat Cummings, of lisbon, was chosen for Railroad Commissioner.

A mass meeting held in the afternon was largely at-tended. Hon, John P. Hele, Amas Tuck and Geo. Ne-smith were among the speakers.

The democratic anticipate a grand rally on Thursday next, when the Hon. John B. Weller, of California; Hewell Cobb, of Georgia, and J. L. Orr, of South Caro-lina, are expected to hold forth.

The American State Council of Massachusetts met in this city this afterneon, two hundred delagates being to Mr. Elihu C. Baker, President of the State Senste, and

Mr. A. A. Richmond, of Adams, were chosen delegates and Mr. A. A. Richmond, of Adams, were chosen delegates at large to the Philadelphia National Convention, and the filen. Timothy Davis, M. C., of Gloucestar, and Josep Thaxter, Eq., of Plymonth substituted.

The twelve delegates elected to the National Convention were also selected to represent the State in the American National Council which is to assemble, for a special chief, at Philadelphia, on the 18th of February.

After considerable debate, the Council declined to instruct the delegates to the National Convention as to their course, but, as a State, the Council re-affirmed the Springfield paltform.

Delegate to the Know Nothing Presidential
Convention.

Harmsmun, Feb. 5, 1856,
Bavid E. Small was to-day elected delegate to the National American Nominating Convention, from the Sixteenth Conpressional district of Pennsylvania. He is instructed to vote for postponing the nomination of a candidate for the Presidency.

Charter Election at Binghamton.

BINGHAMON, Feb. 5, 1856.

At our charter election for President of the village, to day, Mr. Sisson, the American and democratic cannicate, was elected by 125 majority. Every ward elected American and democratic trusters.

United States Supreme Court.
Washington, Feb. 5, 1856.
No. 53 — John C. Dodge vs. John M. Woolsey. Argument continued by Mr. Spaloing for appellant, and by Mr. Stanberry and Mr. Vinten for appelles.

NEW YORK LESISLATURS.

Senate. Almany, Feb. 5, 1856.

For a hospital for children in New York; for a bridge at Albany over the Hudson; against the manufacture of

hats by convict labor. By Mr. Brooks-Favorably with amendments, the New

York Registry bill. Mr. Km.rv, from the Committee on Banks, reported by bill on such portions of the Governor's message as r

By Mr. KELLY-Favorably, on the bill authorizing banks to act as agents.

The bill for the incorporation of the New York and Philadelphia Steam Navigation Company was reported upon favorably.

BILLS INTRODUCED, ETC.

By Mr. Brooks—Regulating the salaries of judicial officers, and for increasing the raincries of the Judges of the Court of Appears \$1,000, and of the Supreme Court \$1,000.

By J. A. BMITH—Relative to inhor done on canals, and extending the old law one year lower.

By Mr. Spraces—The New York tax one on canas, and attending the old law one year longer.

By Mr. Spraces—The New York tax bill.

By Mr. Wansworn—For the better protection of the ubile health, and to determine the validity of taxes and

public health, and to determine the raintity of taxes and assessments.

To organize a distinct department in the State government as an Insurance Department, and creating a superintendent of the department at a salary of \$2,500; a deputy at \$1,500, and two creaks at \$1,000 each, and placing stringent rules on insurance companies.

Also a bill to secure the better observance of the Sabbath in Brooklyn.

By Mr. Haiffad—To erect the county of Canisteo.

By Mr. Ramery—To amend the general act relative to railroads.

The Senate, in Committee of the Whole, took up the bill to prevent the manufacture of hats in the prisons of the State.

The committee rose and reported progress.

The committee rose and reported progress.

To exempt the edifice and site of the New York Historical Society from sale under execution.

To enable the trustees of the "Bnat Jeshurun' society of New York to protect their cemetery—also to change their title.

To renew the act incorporating the General Society of Mechanics and Trafesmen.

To pay the Harbor Commission expenses.

Mr. Wansworm offered a resolution to refer all canaly laims to the Canal Board. Adopted.

Adjourned.

Assembly.

A report was received from the State Comptroller stating the expenditure for printing the Senate and Assembly documents, bills and journals last year, to have been \$51,492 00.

The special committee on Mr. Northrop's resolution, inquiring into canal contracts at Cohoes, is constituted as follows:—Messrs. Northrop, Van Santvoord and Hanford (Americans). General orders were then taken up. Several bills were passed by a taird reading.

The use of the chamber was granted the retate Medical Society to morrow evening.

The bill in relation to auction sales in Baffalo was passed.

NOTICES OF BILLS.

By A. Woods—To abolish the City Inspector's office in

New York.

By Mr. SENDERREE—To amend the Mariners' Fund Act.
By Mr. SCOTT—In relation to summary proceedings to
recever possession of lands.

By Mr. DESHIER—To enable the Buffalo Orphan Asylam
to share in the School Fund.

By Mr. B. Rahey—Relating to the bridges over the
Harlem river.

Harlem river.

By Mr. BENTON—To increase the manufacture of sait.
Adjourned.

Accident on the Philadelphia and Harris burg Railroad.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 5, 1856.

The eleven o'clock train for Harrisburg last night, was thrown from the track near Whitehall, Montgomery county, in consequence of the breaking of a rall. One man was killed, and a number wounded. One of the passenger cars rolled over the embankment, where it took fire from the stove and was consumed.

The man killed is supposed, from papers found on his persen, to be Abraham B. Hart, of the firm of Hart & ion, of Cincinnati. Twenty-seven persons were more or less injured, the most seriously wounded being Mr. T. S. Watson, of St. Louis, who had one of his legs broken. He was one of the survivors of the Gasconsde accident on the Pacific Railroad, and was recovering from the injuries he then received. Dr. A. Finney, a member of the Pennsylvania Senate, was slightly hurt. Quite a number of members of the Pennsylvania. Legislature were in the cars, but none of them were seriously injured.

The State Medical Society.

ALHANY, Feb. 5, 1866.

The State Medical Society met to day. Several of its members are delayed by bad roads. No important business was transacted. The election of officers takes place to morrow.

o-morrow.

Dr. Frank H. Hamitton, of Buffalo, delivers the annual ddress to morrow evening in the Assembly champer.

The society gives a grand entertainment to the members of the Legislature and others at the Hospital to-

Ratiroad Detentions in the West.

Burrato, Feb. 5, 1856.
All the railroads in this section are completely blocked
up. With the exception of a train over the Niagara Falia
road this morning, there have been no arrivals. The-Detroit mail via the Great Western Road, was the only mail received to day. A train started on the Central road this morning, but returned, being unable to proceed. The train which left for Cleveland yesterday morning on the Lake Shore Road, has only reached Hamburg. Several engines sent to its assistance are frozen upon the road. Reports from Dunkirk say that a large number of passengers were unable to get away from hore, the Eric road being still impassable.

ROOMERTS. Peb. 5, 1856.

ROCHESTER, Peb. 5, 1856. We have no communication with either Buffalo or Nia gara Falls to-day. Two trains are fast in the vnow on the Buffalo road, and nine locomotives are in the snow banks and otherwise disabled, within twenty miles of Re chester, on the Nisgara Falls road. A number of engines with a large gang of men, went up this morning to clear the tracks. The Rochester and Syracuse old road is still blocked up. Relief was sent out this foremoon. Many strangers are snow bound here, waiting an opportunity to leave town.

Officers of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company. FASTON, Feb. 5, 1856.

An election for officers of the Lehigh Valley Railroad was held at this place to-day, with the following result:— Wm. W. Longstreth was chosen President, John H. Hutchinson, Secretary and Treasurer, and John f. Johnson, of New York; Wm. H. Gatzmer, of Philadelphia; E. A. Packer, of Philadelphia; Asa Packer, of Mauch Chunck and David Barnet, of Easton, directors. Mr. Edgar Young, conclustor on the Lehigh Valley road, died at Mauch Chunk to day after a few hours' Illness. Mr. Young was well and favorably known.

Conflagrations.
THE COURT HOUSE AT SYRACUSE DESTROYED. SYRACUSE, Feb. 5, 1856 The Court House in this city was destroyed by fire at 3 o'clock this morning. The County Court was in ses-sion in the building yesterday. A portion of the County

Library and some important papers were destroyed. The loss to the county is from \$10,000 to \$15,000. No in-

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT MANCHESTER, N. H. MANCHESTER, N. H., Feb. 5, 1856.
The building known as Patten's Building, adjoining the City Hall, in this city, was destroyed by fire this morning. The newspaper offices of the Manchester American, the Mirror. Union Democrat, and the Stars and Stripes, were in the building; also the Manchester Bank, the City Labrary, Sheriff's office, and saveral stores and law offices. The City Hall was saved by the exertions of the firemen. The loss is about \$75,000; half of which is covered by insurance.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT CHICAGO. The new hotel near the Illinois Central Railroad passenger depot, was destroyed by fire last night. It was expected by Gage Bros. of the Tremont House. Loss, \$75,000. Insurance, \$12,000. The depot was not injured.

Boston Weekly Bank Statemen

The following table shows the footing of our bank statement for the week ending February 4, as compared with the week previous:—

with the week previous :-- Jan. 28.

Capital stock. \$31,960,000
Leans and discounts \$52,019,500
Specie \$3,505,500
Due from other banks 7 142,800
Due to other banks 5,621,000
Deposits \$14,805,800
Circulation 7,295,000

The Irish Fillbusters at Cincinnati.

The rine Irishmen who have been on trial here for same time past, charged with violating the neutrality laws, were discharged to-day by Judge Leaviti.

The Weather Throughout the Country. The Weather Throughout the Country.
PROVIDENCE, Feb. 5, 1856.
The river is closed by ice, and the bests to Newport and Fall River have ceased running.

MARIETTA, Ohio, Feb. 5, 1856.
The weather here is clear and very cold, the thermometor, this morning, indicating eleven degrees below zero. The sleighing continues excellent.

Syracuse, Feb. 5, 1856.
The trains on the Central and Binghamton railroads are jet very irregular, and on the Oswego road no trains have been run this week.

Vessels at the Delaware Breakwater. SAPETY OF THE SCHOONER MARY ANN GUEST PRILIDELPHA Feb. 4 1834 The schooner Mary Ann Guest, from New York Philadelphia on the 3d uit, for whose safety ham be